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West Oxfordshire Combined Districts



Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1952

OXFORD

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1953

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

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Oxford. (Tel. Oxford 58058.)

Sanitary Inspectors

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. J. WHETTAM, M.Inst. R.A., M.R.San.I.
(also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping
Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 18.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: T. W. Jones, A.R.San.1.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Sanitary Inspector: R. SHIRLEY, Council Offices, 6 Park Street,
Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216.)

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Sanitary Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Council
Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 21.)

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: H. WILKINSON, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E. (also
Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.San.I.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S.(Eng.), M.R.San.I.,
M.S.I.A. (also Surveyor), Sheep Street, Charlbury. (Tel. Charlbury
31.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. T. STONE, A.R.San.I., Council Offices,
The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 57.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: D. Gwyn Watkins, C.R.San.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1952, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 42/51 issued by the Ministry of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the populations of the various authorities, according to the 1951 Census.

Chipping Norton, M.B.	3879
Witney, U.D.	6553
Woodstock, M.B.	1713
Banbury, R.D.	14,389
Chipping Norton, R.D.	15,505
Witney, R.D.	21,230

The Vital Statistics for 1952, however, are based on the Registrar-General's estimate for that year.

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton, M.B.	22.5	Banbury, R.D.	14.6
Witney, U.D.	14.5	Chipping Norton, R.D.	16.9
Woodstock, M.B.	13.8	Witney, R.D.	22.5
England and Wales	15.3		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton, M.B.	9.96	Banbury, R.D.	8.99
Witney, U.D.	9.03	Chipping Norton, R.D.	8.5
Woodstock, M.B.	25.9	Witney, R.D.	9.5
England and Wales	11.9		

The classification of causes of death was altered in 1950 by the Registrar-General in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death 1948. Deaths are now classified under 36 main headings and this is given in detail in the report.

Allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas; birth rates and death rates have been corrected to allow for this.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The most common cause of death was Heart Disease (excluding

Coronary Thrombosis and Hypertension), 131 deaths. Next in frequency was Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System, (i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.), 117 deaths. There were 95 deaths from Cancer—as compared with 89 last year.

16 deaths occurred from Cancer of the Lung—only 8 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The cause of the increased frequency of Cancer of the Lung in recent years has not yet been definitely established—some authorities attribute it to increased cigarette smoking—particularly the arsenic content of cigarettes; it is possible that atmospheric pollution by fumes may be a factor. Coronary Thrombosis (83 deaths) is another disease which has increased in frequency recently.

INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

Chipping Norton, M.B.	27 (2)	Banbury, R.D.	31.6 (7)
Witney, U.D.	31 (3)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	29 (8)
Woodstock, M.B.	Nil —	Witney, R.D.	24.3 (11)
England and Wales	29.6		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g., less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 31 deaths under 1 year in 1136 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 27.9.

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	18
Haemolytic Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intracranial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Collapse of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There have been no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases in the area during the year. 184 cases of Measles occurred and 149 cases of Whooping Cough. The incidence of Scarlet Fever continued to be low—52 cases. One case of Enteric Fever occurred, the infection being contracted outside the area.

There has been no case of Diphtheria in the area for several years and this is entirely due to the Diphtheria Immunization which is carried out by the County Council under National Health Service Act 1946, Section 26.

As mentioned in last year's Annual Report the important problems in epidemiology at the present time are Poliomyelitis and the food-borne infections—i.e., food poisoning, some Dysentery, etc. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are gradually receding into the background, and are ceasing to be major public health problems.

POLIOMYELITIS

The incidence in the Combined District in 1952 was lower than usual. Only three cases occurred, all of which were paralytic. The mention of this disease still creates a good deal of alarm on the part of the public. The name, Infantile Paralysis, is misleading as the disease can affect people of all ages and does not always result in paralysis; in fact few of the cases diagnosed early develop paralysis at all.

It has been pointed out that in 1947, which was an epidemic year—the largest ever known in Great Britain, six times as many people died from Road Accidents and thirty-five times as many were injured from the same cause as from Poliomyelitis.

The whole problem of the source of infection has not yet been elucidated, but at the present time the most important advice which can be given is the avoidance of physical exercise during the epidemic period and especially shortly after a febrile attack.

FOOD HYGIENE

4 cases of Food Poisoning were reported in 1952. This subject is one which is becoming increasingly important. Most years recently one or two isolated cases of Salmonella infection have been reported by the laboratory, although so far at least there has been no actual outbreak of Food Poisoning. But the fact remains that potential sources of infection exist in the community and this means that extreme care is necessary on the part of all who engage in the handling and preparation of food, especially in hotels, restaurants, cafés and other premises where food is sold. Sanitary Inspectors are being instructed to carry out a routine inspection of food premises in the area and courses of lectures are being arranged at suitable centres for the instruction of food handlers.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in

quantity and satisfactory in quality. There are however many cases where there is no piped supply and the position is most unsatisfactory. Special mention must be made of Hook Norton—which is the largest village in the county without a piped water supply. The majority of the wells there are polluted and water has had to be carted there since 1935. Other villages where the position as regards water supply is unsatisfactory are Barford St. John and St. Michael, Wardington, Wootton, Churchill, Great Rollright and Great Tew.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

							<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1	Highly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	...	...	...	...	...	Greater than 10

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

The main action necessary on account of contamination has been the carting of water to Hook Norton, where practically all the wells in the village are polluted.

(v) *Connection to Mains*

In the urban districts the majority of the houses are connected to the mains. As far as the rural districts are concerned it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the proportion of dwelling houses or population supplied from public mains either direct to houses or by means of stand-pipes. In the case of Chipping Norton Rural District accurate figures are however available (about 60 per cent); in the case of Witney R.D.C. it is estimated that the figure is also about 60 per cent; in the case of the Banbury Rural District the figure is probably considerably less. Except in the case of Chipping Norton R.D.C. no separate figures are available for individual parishes.

HOUSING

A survey has been undertaken of all kinds of a rateable value of under £20 in the rural areas and houses have been classified as follows:

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects capable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses suitable for demolition.

In the case of the Banbury and Chipping Norton Rural District the survey has been completed. In the case of Witney Rural District 700 houses still remain to be completed.

	<i>Banbury</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Chipping Norton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Witney</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
No. of houses completed	3026	3911	4548
Class 1	609	762	1283
Class 2	668	1467	547
Class 3	922	1282	2320
Class 4	827	400	395

Although these figures in the case of the Witney R.D.C. are incomplete nevertheless they serve to give an indication of the housing position in the area; and show the amount of building which will require to be done to replace unfit houses. As the present position is that unfit houses have been replaced from the normal housing allocation of the local authority it will be many years until much progress in this direction can be made. These figures also take no account of the question of overcrowding and no statistics are available on this point at present. The problem of caravans also in some parts of the area—particularly in the neighbourhood of Witney and Carterton is a serious question. Regulations for caravan sites have been drawn up and approved by the local authorities.

STAFF

Mr. D. C. Thompson, Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector, Banbury Rural District has resigned to take an appointment as Surveyor for Bridge Blean Rural District. He has been succeeded by Mr. H. Wilkinson.

In the Witney Urban District Mr. A. T. Green has relinquished his duties as Sanitary Inspector and has been succeeded by Mr. W. Hetherington, who is a whole-time Sanitary Inspector.

In the Witney Rural District Mr. J. N. Davis, Sanitary Inspector, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor and Mr. H. Kendall has retired on superannuation. Mr. W. T. Stone has been appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector and Mr. D. Gwyn Watkins as additional Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Clerk to the various local authorities, the Surveyors and Sanitary Inspectors and other officers for their valuable co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2380
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	3879
Mean Population, 1952 (R.G.'s estimate)...						...	3755
Number of Inhabited Houses	...		...	...		...	1115
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20668
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				...	...	...	£77

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female
Total	...	...	72	35	37
Legitimate	...	...	66	32	34
Illegitimate	...	...	6	3	3
Birth Rate per 1000				19.3	
Corrected Birth Rate				22.5	
England and Wales				15.3	
Still births per 1000				30	(2 still births)

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	...		48	29	19
Death per 1000	...		12.8		
Corrected Death Rate			9.96		
England and Wales	...		11.3		

Causes of Death

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vascular Disease of Nervous System					...	5
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enlarged Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Accident	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	48
						—

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

England and Wales .7

INFANT MORTALITY

There were two deaths of infants under the age of 1 year the causes being Pneumonia and Haemolytic Anaemia.

No. of deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	2
No. of deaths under 4 weeks		...	...	2
Total Infant Mortality	...	...	...	27
Legitimate	...	...	...	30
Illegitimate	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	27.6

Cause of Death: Pneumonia 1

Haemolytic Anaemia 1

Deaths from Cancer	...	...	5
„ Measles	...	...	0
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	0

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined in 1951	...	...	69
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	13
Faeces	...	...	3
Other examinations	...	...	15

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. There are two sources: (1) Springs in limestone at Old Chalford. (2) A well sunk in 1941, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-east of the town. There are three covered storage reservoirs and also a water tower. The water is chlorinated and is of good quality, though rather hard. Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water was Class I of the Ministry of Health classification.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers. The disposal works are situated just outside the Borough boundary on the Worcester Road. The present scheme is inadequate for the needs of the population and is deficient in many respects. A new scheme has been prepared and has received the approval of the Ministry of Health.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Unfit Houses. Several of the Clearance Areas which became re-occupied during the War are still inhabited, and there are also a good many other houses in the town. A housing survey to ascertain the position accurately would be desirable. There are two hutted camps in the Rural District which belong to the Council which have been the subject of numerous complaints owing to dampness.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat is inspected at the Central Slaughter-house of the Ministry of Food at Chipping Norton by the Sanitary Inspector of the Borough and Rural District. The following are the details required by the Ministry of Health.

Meat Inspection 1952

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	1138	296	648	4827	920	7829
Number inspected	1138	296	648	4827	920	7829
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i> Whole carcasses condemned	10	11	14	57	26	118
Carcases of which part or organ was condemned	449	113	3	245	84	894
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	40.3	41.9	2.6	6.3	12	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcase condemned ...	14	1	1	—	—	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	99	28	—	—	20	147
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	9.9	9.8	0.15	—	2.1	—

Total weight of Meat Condemned in the year 1952:
18 tons, 15 cwt., 1 qtr. 3 lb.

Food Poisoning. No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>				No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	0
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	4	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	39	0	0

Scarlet Fever. One case of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year at a Children's Home in the Borough. The child was removed to hospital. The patients and staff were swabbed. Five carriers were found and isolated. No further cases occurred.

Whooping Cough. 39 cases occurred: there were no complications reported.

Measles. 4 cases occurred during the year.

Non-Notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Measles 3

Mumps 2

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1949

<i>Inspections</i>	No. in Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	15	19	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	15	19	—	—
3. Other Premises	—	—	—	—
Total	30	38	—	—

2. <i>Defects Found</i>				Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness			2	2	1
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding					
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature					
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation					
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors					
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences					
	(a)	Insufficient	... ..	—	—	—
	(b)	Unsuitable or defective		1	1	—
	(c)	Not separate for sexes		—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...				—	—	—
					—	—
Total				3	3	1

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	1306
Population:						
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	6553
Mean Population, 1952 (R.G.'s estimate)	...					6534
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2075
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£42260
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£164 7s 6d

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket making, an industry which existed in Witney from very early times. The factories are modern, well conducted and the general working conditions are of an exceptionally high standard. There is also a glove factory in the town, two large laundries, a brewery and a mineral water manufacturing works.

More recently a machine tools works and a military clothing factory have been established. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed at an electric clock factory just outside the town and also in connection with the Nuffield Group of Industries at Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	...	...	91	44	47	14.5
Illegitimate	...	...	4	2	2	
Total			95	46	49	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	15.3
Stillbirths—Rate per 1000 births—40.						

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	...	...	60	32	28	9.03
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.3

Causes of Death:

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System					...	12
Coronary Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	11

Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	4
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	9
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	5
Accidents	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	60

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	3
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births.	Total 31				
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	30
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	27.6
Causes of Death:					
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	2
Intracranial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from:					
Cancer	...	...	...	...	8
Measles	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	4
Positive for Streptococci	...	...	...	...	1
Faeces	...	...	...	...	5
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	8

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) *Water Supply.* The present scheme was completed at the end of 1936. The water is taken from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by Ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—i.e. 25 feet higher than the former water tower, and with a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12 in. mains.

Water Analysis. Quarterly bacteriological examinations of the water have been carried out during the year at the University of Birmingham. All showed satisfactory results, there being no B. Coli. in 100 c.c.

49 houses in the district are supplied by wells. 7 samples from these have been examined during the year and 6 were found to be polluted. Arrangements have been made for a piped supply to these houses.

Sewage Disposal. An extension of the existing sewage works with larger settling tanks and increased filtration is urgently necessary in order to deal with the sewage of the area added by the Oxfordshire Review Order. The parish of Coggs which is at present dealt with separately by land irrigation will ultimately come into the main scheme. Also the increase in the number of houses just before the war has placed an added strain on the sewage disposal works. A scheme has been prepared for submission to the Ministry for the extension of the sewage works in Ducklington Lane and the improvement of the Dark Lane pumping station, and the new pumping main. A Ministry Inquiry is being held in 1953.

There are 246 houses in the district which have pail closets. This represents 12.2 per cent of the houses in the district. Conversions to the carriage system are being held up at present until the suggested improvements to the sewage works are completed. There were 8 conversions during the year and 18 under consideration.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. Since 1945, 198 houses have been completed by the Council and occupied. 50 houses were built by the Council in 1951 and 7 by private enterprise.

Unfit Houses. The actual number of houses which would require to be dealt with under Section 11 is uncertain but as far as is known at present it is not likely to be large.

During 1951 a Clearance Order in respect of 4 houses at Narrow Hill was confirmed by the Ministry; the houses have been demolished and the tenants re-housed. This is the first Clearance Order to be obtained by any of the Local Authorities in the County since the War.

The huts in Marriott's Close which have been occupied since the end of the War are now gradually being demolished as they become vacant. It is hoped therefore that this site will be cleared in the near future.

SECTION E

INSPECTION OF FOOD

Inspection of meat in the Urban District is carried out by Mr. W. S. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, at the Central Slaughter-house, West End, Witney, which is under the Ministry of Food.

The following are the details required by the Ministry of Health. The figures deal with the period from April 1952 to December 1952.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<i>Cattle + Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	1513	919	4179	768
*Number Inspected	1515	924	4189	781
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	21	4	12	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	450	5	132	35
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	31.1	.97	3.44	5.76
<i>Tuberculosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	89	—	—	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6.4	—	—	2.05

* The differences are due to the fact that some animals are killed on the farm and inspected at the Abattoir.

Food Premises. During the year 380 visits have been made to food premises in the district and as a result there has been a considerable improvement in the standard. 22 informal notices under the Food and Drugs Act have been served during the year, mainly for provision of facilities for staff and utensils and for the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Food and Drugs Act 1938. Section 15. The Council have adopted the bye-laws for the handling and sale of food in the open air. Inspections are made regularly by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are being observed.

Food Poisoning. Nil.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Whooping Cough	3	0	0
Poliomyelitis	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	2	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 2 cases occurred. Both were in children of school age and were isolated at home.

Poliomyelitis. One case occurred with slight paralysis. The patient was removed to Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

Cerebrospinal Fever. One case occurred in a man aged 45 who was treated at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools: German Measles 4. Mumps 4.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	9	2	1	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	57	22	9	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	6	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	72	24	10	—

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
2. <i>Defects Found</i>			
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	1	1	
Sec. 2. Overcrowding			
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature			
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	1	1	
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors			
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	5	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	3	3	—
	—	—	—
	14	11	1
	—	—	—

No. of Outworkers—Weaving Apparel	90
Toys ...	5
	—
Total	95

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this, my first, Annual Report of the work carried out by my Department during 1952.

The year under review has seen the establishment for the first time of a separate Department to deal with the Public Health duties of this Local Authority and the appointment of a full time Sanitary Inspector to one of the oldest Statutory appointments in local government—the office of Sanitary Inspector having been first established as a Statutory appointment by the Public Health Act, 1848.

Much work and thought has of necessity gone into the organization and arrangement of departmental needs. Lack of clerical assistance has been a great hindrance and much work has had to be postponed in order that records, many of them Statutory, can be kept up to date.

This report covers the period 1st March to 31st December, 1952 only and for the Abattoir for the period from 1st April, when I took over the duties of Meat Inspection from Mr. H. Pembrey, M.R.C.V.S.

The tables in the following pages, are laid out largely in the manner required by various Statutory Instruments and Ministerial directions prescribing the duties of the Sanitary Inspector, and the manner and form in which reports are to be made.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. HETHERINGTON,

Sanitary Inspector.

Principal Acts and Regulations prescribing the duties of the Sanitary Inspector and administration of the Department.

Local Government Act, 1933.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936-52.

Factories Act, 1937.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938-50.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-51.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Shops Act, 1950.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Rag, Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Petroleum (Regulation) Act, 1928 and 1936.

Together with Orders and Regulations made under the above Acts.

Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1933-51.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925-32.

Byelaws for handling etc. of food in the open air.

Building byelaws (when confirmed).

HOUSING

Housing has of necessity during this period taken second place—as will be seen from the summary of visits but the state of much of the smaller properties is such that much work will, over the future years, be required in this direction. Many have deteriorated over the years to such an extent that unless a considerable sum of money is spent on them they will be fit only for demolition. The control of low rent often in the region of a few shillings per week places many willing landlords in the position of being financially unable to do any work of improvement, never mind repair.

Rehousing, one of the main duties of a local authority under the Housing Acts, and one to which public attention has been much directed in the post war years is dealt with by the Housing Committee and so is outside the scope of this report. The investigation of requests for Council houses is the best method of carrying out a housing inspection and for ensuring that defective dwellings are not relet, after tenants have been rehoused, until they have been made fit for habitation.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has intimated that he wishes slum clearance to recommence. There will then, of necessity, have to be considerable co-ordination of Housing with the Health Department.

SANITATION

There are at present 246 dwellings equipped with bucket closets of which 144 have no sewer connection in the property. That is 12.4 per cent of the dwellings in the Urban area cannot be considered to have satisfactory sanitation.

The conversions are however largely dependent on the completion of the new sewer and sewage disposal works.

During the year 8 conversions from bucket closets to water closets have been made and 18 are under consideration.

FOOD AND FOOD HANDLING PREMISES

The control of food and food handling premises are becoming increasingly before the public eye and during the year have taken up a large part of my available time. 380 visits have been made to food premises in the Urban District and I am pleased to report the co-operation I have experienced with most owners and managements. In a few cases only, has there been any difficulty in getting premises up to a reasonably high standard.

Twenty-two informal notices have been served during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, for, amongst other things, structural alterations and the fitting of adequate washing facilities for staff and utensils and the provision of sanitary accommodation, both of which were completely lacking in some premises.

Regular inspections for the purpose of the byelaws for ‘Handling etc. and sale of food in the Open Air’ are made to all food premises and particularly the market, visited every Thursday and Saturday.

Attendance all day and evening was necessary at the time of Witney Feast Fair where the only real difficulty was with the ice-cream retailers. The weather fortunately was dry. Informal action was taken in 5 cases under the Byelaws.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Regular visits are made to the dairies and periodic samples are taken of special designated milks sold in Witney. The control of milk production passed out of the hands of local authorities in 1949 and is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of registered distributors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of licences issued to dealers in special designated milk, that is, Pasteurized and Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	7

During the year the names of 2 dairymen will be removed from the register; the business of independent distributor having ceased.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	18	13	5
Pasteurized Milk	6	5	1
Undesignated	1	1	—

In addition 3 bottles were sent for examination from a bottle washing plant and were found to be satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were immediately investigated and were traced to causes outside the control of the dairyman and the supply was immediately stopped.

WATER

Forty-nine dwellings only are known to be dependent solely on wells, for domestic supply. Seven samples of well water have been taken for analysis, six of which have been shown to be polluted. The only satisfactory sample, on a further check, proved to be unsafe. Arrangements are in hand as a result of these samples for a piped supply to be provided from the Council’s main.

ICE-CREAM

Regular visits are made to registered ice-cream premises, one premise only was found to be storing ice-cream above the Statutory maximum (28° F.), and was persuaded voluntarily to destroy the ice-cream.

No. of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	20
No. of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	1

ANALYSIS OF FOODS

Bacterial analysis of foodstuffs and general bacterial analysis in cases of food poisoning are carried out free of charge at the 'Public Health Laboratory Service' laboratory, Oxford. Bacterial analysis comprise the main requirements of this authority.

Samples are purchased for chemical analysis by the Food and Drugs Authority which for this area is the Oxfordshire County Council.

MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection is carried out daily and on Sundays at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse. The general condition is not as good as could be wished but after meeting Ministry representatives considerable work has been done to improve the available facilities.

Much of the livestock for slaughter is local and the low percentage of diseased meat is to be noted.

<i>April to December Only</i>	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
*Number killed	1513	919	4179	768
*Number inspected	1515	924	4184	781
<i>All diseases other than Tuberculosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	21	4	12	10
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	450	5	132	35
Per cent of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	31.1%	0.97%	3.44%	5.76%
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	8			
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	89			16
Per cent of the number inspected affected with T.B.	6.4%			2.05%

* Difference due to some animals being farm killed and abattoir dressed.

MEAT CONDEMNED IN THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	<i>Tons. cwt. qtrs. lbs.</i>			
Beef	11 2 1 13
Veal	3 1 23
Mutton	7 3 2
Pork	1 10 — 27
				<hr/>
				13 3 3 9
				<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

CARCASSES

<i>Carcases of Beef and all Offal—</i>		29
Generalized Tuberculosis	8	
Johnës disease	6	
Emaciation and dropsical	4	
Extensive bruising and dropsical	2	
Fevered and dropsical	2	
Septic peritonitis	1	
Traumatic pericarditis	1	
Multiple abscesses and neoplasms	1	
Gangrenous pneumonia	1	
Septic metritis	1	
Blackleg	1	
Oedema	1	
<i>Calf carcasses and all Offal—</i>		4
Moribund	4	
<i>Carcases of Pork and all Offal—</i>		10
Emaciation and Dropsical	2	
Suppurative osteomyelitis	1	
Hepatitis and dropsical	1	
Multiple abscesses	1	
Lymphadenitis	1	
Moribund	1	
Acute erysipelas	1	
Gangrenous pneumonia	1	
Gangrenous peritonitis	1	
<i>Sheep carcasses and all Offal—</i>		12
Moribund	6	
Chronic emaciation	4	
Extensive bruising	1	
Bilateral nephritis and uraemia	1	

OFFAL

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Actinomycosis</i>	<i>Cysticercus bovis</i>	<i>Inflammation</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Abscesses</i>	<i>Angioma and Benign Tumours</i>	<i>Cysts</i>	<i>Degeneration</i>	<i>Decomposition</i>	<i>Bruising</i>	<i>Nephritis</i>	<i>Fluke and Cirrhosis</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Cattle</i>														
Head	39	19	3			11		1		1	1			75
Lungs and Heart	54		4	1	1	1				1				62
Lungs				1	4	6		10					6	27
Liver	24			2		53	22	3	6	1	1		174	286
Skirt	4			5		1				1	1			12
Spleen	3			8			2			1	1			15
Guts	7			1										8
Kidneys												7		7
Quarters	1			3		2					18			24
<i>Pigs</i>														
Head	12										3			15
Pluck	4			7						3				14
Liver						9				3				12
Guts	4			8						6				18
Quarters				2						1	6			9
<i>Sheep</i>														
Pluck					5	3		1						9
Liver						1		69					59	129
Quarters											4			4
<i>Calves</i>														
Liver						1			4					5

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

in the Urban District

Meat	180 lbs.
Ham	39 lbs.
Bacon	39 lbs.
Prunes	107 lbs.
Biscuits	108 lbs.
Cheese	71 lbs.
<i>Tinned Foods</i>	
Fruit	1399 tins and jars
Soup	62 tins
Meats	119 tins
Fish	283 tins and jars
Milk	61 tins
Tomatoes and tomato juice	41 tins
Peas	46 tins
Beans	18 tins
Beetroot	42 tins
Jam	44 jars
Cocoa	1 tin

RODENT CONTROL

During the year rodent control has been carried out for the Council by the Oxfordshire Agricultural Executive Committee.

During the year 50 properties were treated, which figure gives a completely false impression of the widespread distribution of these pests. Certain parts of the town have major infestations that are being found and will be treated in the coming year.

At the end of the year the Council agreed to appoint its own rodent operator to commence in January 1953.

Statutory notices served 1

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937 is administered in part or in full in all the factories in the Urban District, the general administration of the Act being divided between the Sanitary Inspector of the Local Authority and H. M. Inspector of Factories.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of written notices</i>
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	2	
(b) Factories <i>not</i> included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	57	22	9
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced	6		
	72	24	9

The Sections mentioned above are shown in the following table.

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Cases in which defects were found</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	1	1		
Overcrowding (Sec. 2)				
Unreasonable Temperature (Sec. 3)				
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)	1	1		
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)				
(a) insufficient	5	4		
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2		1
(c) Not separate				
Other offences against the Act	3	3	3	
	14	11	3	1

3. OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Number of outworkers employed by Witney Factories</i>
Wearing apparel	90
Stuffed toys	5
	95

SHOP ACT

During the year the Shops Act authority (Oxfordshire County Council) delegated complete powers under Section 38 to the Urban District Council.

Visits made under the Shop Act	12
Informal notices for provision of satisfactory washing facilities and sanitary conveniences	5

PETROLEUM

There are in the Urban District 29 Premises licenced for the storage of petroleum.

During the year 2 new storage tanks have been installed, both of which have been fixed in an approved and satisfactory manner.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND ACTION

Total number of visits and inspections	853
Complaints and enquiries	187
Informal notices	105
Statutory notices	4
Notices complied with	50

Purposes for which visits were made:

Housing defects	68
Tents and caravans	67
Infectious diseases	7
Piggeries	1
Refuse Tips	5
Offensive accumulations and nuisances	36
Cesspools and conversions	55
Water supply	7
Rats and Mice	63
Vermin and dirty premises	13
Factories—non power	2
power	22
Rag, flock and upholstery	4
Petroleum	21

Shops Act	12
Pet Animals Act	2
Cinemas and public buildings	12
Smoke nuisances	5
Drain inspections	23
Food premises	380
Abattoir	199
Bakehouses	10
Butchers	19
Food inspection	49
Grocers	8
Ice-cream premises and cafes	44
Market Stalls	26
Dairies	16
Miscellaneous	9

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	1713
Mean Population, 1951 (R.G.'s estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1670
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7187
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£28 10s. 1d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove making; there are five glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and a considerable number of agricultural workers live in the borough.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	21	11	10	13.8
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
England and Wales				15.3
Still Births. Rate per 1000 births:—	43.			

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	59	29	30	
Death Rate per 1000				35.5
Corrected Death Rate				25.9
England and Wales				11.3

The following were the causes of death:

Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vascular Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	18
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1

Enlarged Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						59

Mention should be made of the fact that the Registrar-General now includes deaths occurring at Hensington House—formerly the Public Assistance Institution as assignable to the Borough of Woodstock instead of transferring them to the areas from which they were admitted. This means that the Death Rate for the Borough of Woodstock is 25.5. If these deaths were excluded it would be 11.8. Using the converting factor provided by the Registrar-General the Corrected Death Rate is 25.9.

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	...	Nil
	Legitimate	Nil
	Illegitimate	Nil
England and Wales	...	27.6
No. of deaths from Cancer	...	4
No. of deaths from Measles	...	0
No. of deaths from Whooping Cough	...	0

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined in 1952.

Faeces—No. examined	...	6
Negative	...	6

SECTION C

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Waterworks at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon and Hensington Without have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage scheme is now completed. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of

59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyne. The purification works consist of detention chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank, the effluent being discharged into the River Glyne. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D HOUSING

Council Houses. 44 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 6 bungalows for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District. A new scheme has been prepared for 27 houses in Rectory Lane; this scheme includes 11 houses, 12 flats and 4 bungalows for elderly people.

Unfit Houses. There are a considerable number of unfit houses in the Borough, especially in Old Woodstock, and in the lower part of the town near the river; these will require to be dealt with as soon as conditions permit.

SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Central Slaughter-house, Witney (under the Ministry of Food), by Mr. W. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks. Nil.

SECTION F PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	0
Typhoid	1	1	0
Measles	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	0

Meningococcal Infection. One case occurred in a man who had recently come from outside the district and was living in a caravan.

Typhoid. One case occurred in a woman who had recently returned from abroad and who was apparently infected while on board ship.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Nil.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases and no deaths during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

Inspections

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	10	6	—	—
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies	—	—	—	—
3. Other Premises	—	—	—	—
	—	—		
Total ...	10	6		

Found Remedied Referred by
H.M. Inspector

2. Defects Found

Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness

Sec. 2. Overcrowding

Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature

Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation

Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors

Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences

(a) Insufficient — — —

(b) Unsuitable or defective — — —

(c) Not separate for sexes — — —

Total Nil Nil Nil

No. of out-workers 48

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES		
Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Hornton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	59051
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	14389
Mean Population, 1952 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	14990
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...	...	...	3712
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£58890
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£229

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural but there is extensive ironstone quarrying in and around the parishes of Horley, Hornton and Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Bloxham and Hook Norton. Further developments in the future in this direction may be expected at Bloxham, Hook Norton and Shennington. There is also an agricultural seed factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE			
	Total	Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate)	204	97	107
No. of Births (Illegitimate)	17	6	11
Totals	221	103	118
Birth Rate per 1000	14.6		
England and Wales	15.3		
Still births—per 1000 Births	40	(8 Still births)	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of Deaths	160	77	83
Death Rate per 1000	10.7		
Corrected Death Rate	8.99		
England and Wales	11.33		

Causes of Death

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3
Tuberculosis, Other	1
Cancer	30
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	24
Coronary Disease	19
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2
Other Heart Disease	29
Other Circulatory Disease	9
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	1
Bronchitis	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1
Peptic Ulcer	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1
Enlarged Prostrate	3
Congenital Malformations	1
Other Diseases	16
Motor Accidents	1
Other Accidents	3
Suicide	2
Homicide	1
Total	160

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	7
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	7
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	31.6
Legitimate	34
Illegitimate	—
England and Wales	27.6

Causes of Death

Prematurity	5
Collapse of Lung	1
Hydrocephalus	1

No. of Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	22
No. of Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Deaths from Whooping Cough			...	...	0

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	39
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci			...	9
Faeces	...	...	...	2
Other Examinations	...	...	...	5

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Under the Banbury Corporation Act 1946 the Banbury Borough Council became the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Banbury Rural District with the exception of five parishes. The Rural District Council remains as Water Authority for these parishes, viz., Deddington, Duns Tew, Steeple Aston, North Aston and Middle Aston.

The villages of East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote and part of Milton receive water direct from the Banbury Borough Supply. This supply comes from

- (1) the River Cherwell at Grimsbury;
- (2) the Sor Brook at Bodicote.

It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply is constant and sufficient. 79 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, all being reported as satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

Other villages at present have their own sources of water supply, although they are in the Borough Statutory Area.

A. BOROUGH OF BANBURY STATUTORY AREA

Adderbury East and West. Banbury Borough Supply. Piped. Satisfactory.

Alkerton. There is a public pump where the water supply is of satisfactory quality. A piped supply is desirable.

Barford St. John and St. Michael. Wells, some of which are polluted. A public piped supply is desirable.

Bloxham. Banbury Borough Supply. Piped. Satisfactory.

Bodicote. Banbury Borough Supply. Piped. Satisfactory.

Bourton. There is a piped supply from a ram for part of the village. The system is unsatisfactory and usually troublesome in the summer months. There are also wells in the lower part of the village which are of doubtful quality. A local water supply scheme is proposed.

Broughton. Wells entirely which have been short in dry summer.

Claydon. Position unsatisfactory. Public and private wells, many being polluted. Water has had to be carted in dry periods. Some of the inhabitants have to fetch water half a mile. The problem in this village is very difficult as there is no satisfactory source in the neighbourhood. There is, however, a well at the Council Houses with automatic pumping which is satisfactory.

Cropredy. Part of this village is supplied from a spring owned by Brasenose College, Oxford—this is a piped supply. There are also private wells, several of which are known to be polluted. The piped supply is intermittent and unsatisfactory.

Drayton. Several private and public wells. A recently completed Council Housing Estate has a piped supply.

Epwell. Wells and springs of satisfactory quality and quantity. No piped supply.

Hanwell. There is a piped supply which is vested in the Hanwell Estate; it consists of a well and a service reservoir. There are also wells and springs. A public supply is desirable but it is difficult to find a source.

Hook Norton. The position in this large village is most unsatisfactory. There are wells and a public spring, but practically all the sources in the village are polluted and water has been carted to the village since 1936. There is, however, a piped supply from a public spring to the Council Houses which is of satisfactory quality. The population of the village is 1200 and a water scheme is urgently necessary but has not been carried out in the past owing to lack of a suitable source of supply.

Horley. A recently completed Council housing estate and several street stand-pipes are supplied from a privately owned source. The system is unsatisfactory. A local scheme is proposed.

Hornton. There is a piped supply from a spring at Ragnal Bottom. The water is pumped to a reservoir of one day's storage capacity. Satisfactory in quality.

Milcombe. There is a public well and a spring which belongs to Christ Church. An extension of the Borough Water mains is proceeding shortly.

Milton. The public supply is from Banbury Borough, but a considerable number of the houses are still supplied by wells.

Mollington. There is a public well which is polluted and a spring which is satisfactory. There are also several private wells. A public piped water supply is desirable.

North Newington. There is a public well augmented by a private well.

South Newington. There are 56 wells in the village, some of which are known to be polluted. A public piped supply is desirable.

Shenington. Public supply from a spring with a raising plant consisting of a wind pump and an auxiliary petrol engine; there is a service reservoir of three days' capacity. Piped, fairly satisfactory.

Shutford. Wells and springs.

Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower. Public piped supply from a spring, pumped automatically. Most of the houses are connected. Satisfactory.

Swalcliffe. Wells, insufficient in summer. Part of the village has a piped supply from a private source.

Tadmarton. Wells.

Wardington. Satisfactory since recent improvements.

Wiggington. Public piped supply from a spring which is satisfactory.

Wroxton. Public and private wells, mostly polluted. A public water supply is desirable.

B. BANBURY R.D.C. AREA

Although the Banbury Rural District Council is the Water Authority for the whole of the Rural District, it is the water undertaking for only the five southern parishes of the area, viz. *Deddington, Duns Tew, North Aston, Middle Aston, Steeple Aston*. Of these *Deddington* and *Duns Tew* are the only parishes that have a piped water supply.

North Aston principally derives its water from private wells and springs though the Estate there does supply water to its own property.

Middle Aston is owned practically by one estate which supplies water to its own property.

Steeple Aston depends upon private wells and springs with the exception of the Council's housing estate which comprises 28 houses. This estate is supplied by the Council from a well 50 feet deep to which automatic pumping is installed. The supply has not failed since it was put into operation some 15 years ago.

Deddington and Duns Tew, including *Clifton* and *Hempton* are supplied from springs within the parish of *Duns Tew* which yield 93,000 gallons per day in winter and some 46,500 gallons per day in summer, which is not quite sufficient. The water is collected in an underground reservoir and pumped direct into the mains by a pair of fully automatic electrical centrifugal pumps. The water is not treated, but is examined bacteriologically frequently and has been found to be satisfactory in quality.

C. GENERAL

The water supplies in the district may therefore be divided into the following categories:

1. Villages with a piped supply which is satisfactory and sufficient: Adderbury East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Milton, Cropredy, Deddington, Hornton, Shennington, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Wardington and Wiggington.

2. Villages in which there is no satisfactory piped supply and a public supply is desirable: Alkerton, Barford St. John and St. Michael, Bourton, Broughton, Claydon, Drayton, Epwell, Hanwell, Hook Norton, Horley, Milcombe, Mollington, Middle Aston, North Aston, North and South Newington, Shutford, Steeple Aston, Swalcliffe and Wroxton.

A comprehensive water supply scheme prepared by the Borough Council at the request of the Rural District Council has been approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but sanction to proceed has been withheld owing to Government restrictions in capital expenditure.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewerage disposal work in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington and Great Bourton.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. Works require modernizing. Investigations in progress.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers.

Aston, North. No sewers.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. Partly sewered. Ministry have awarded a starting date for scheme, including new works.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing when public water supply becomes available.

Broughton. No sewers.

Claydon with Clattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Partly sewered. New scheme awaiting Town Planning approval before submission to the Ministry.

Clifton. Scheme in course of preparation.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the Disposal Works have to deal with storm water. A storm water tank is required and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement.

Drayton. No sewers.

Duns Tew. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hanwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services.

Horley. Scheme submitted to the Ministry.

Hornton. No proper sewers. A scheme is urgently required because a public water supply is available and development of the village is likely to be restricted.

Milcombe. Scheme approved, but in abeyance until water supply is available later this year.

Milton. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers.

Shenington. No sewers. A public water supply is available and it is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. Scheme prepared and submitted for approval.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing. The provision of a settling tank at the works is urgently required.

Wiggington. No sewers but a public water supply is available.

Wroxton. No sewers.

SECTION D HOUSING

New Houses. During the year 4 new houses have been completed by the Council and 4 by private enterprise. 122 houses have been put to tender.

Hutted Camps. There are three hutted camps in the district—Barford (including Bloxham) 64, Duns Tew 7 and Shenington 2.

Housing Act 1936 Sec. 11. 7 houses were represented as unfit for habitation during the year with a view to being dealt with under Housing Act 1936 Sec. 11 in the following parishes: Bloxham 2, Milcombe 3, Hook Norton 1, Steeple Aston 1.

Rural Housing Survey. The rural housing survey was completed in 1951. Of 3026 houses in the rural district 827 are in Class 4, unfit for habitation. The villages of Bloxham, Deddington, Hook Norton and Wardington show the highest figures. In several villages, e.g., Drayton, Milcombe, Milton and South Newington more than half of the existing houses are in Class 4. This presents a definite housing problem for the rural district and one which will not be capable of solution for some considerable time. An effort is made to deal with houses mentioned as they fall vacant, but it appears it will be some time until the Ministry will permit housing programmes to re-house tenants in unfit houses.

The following table gives the details:

			1	2	3	4	Total
Adderbury, East	...		45	38	34	25	142
Adderbury, West	...		6	11	23	11	51
Alkerton	...	...	1	2	9	10	22
Aston, Middle	...	...	4	2	10	12	28
Aston, North	...	...	5	0	4	4	13
Aston, Steeple	...	...	25	13	30	24	92
Barford St. John	...	...	3	2	9	0	14
Barford St. Michael	...	...	15	13	28	4	60
Bloxham	...	...	51	20	68	107	246
Bodicote	...	...	13	24	28	46	111
Bourton, Little	...	...	2	8	11	4	25
Bourton, Great	...	...	15	14	48	21	98
Broughton	...	...	0	9	2	19	30
Claydon, Clattercote and							
Prescote	...	...	20	17	16	10	63
Cropredy	...	...	32	79	26	2	139
Deddington	...	...	76	64	98	78	316
Drayton	...	...	2	14	7	28	51
Duns Tew	...	...	15	18	25	4	62
Epwell	...	...	3	6	19	14	42
Hanwell	...	...	9	14	25	1	49
Hook Norton	...	...	93	107	82	53	335
Horley	...	...	10	9	19	16	54
Hornton	...	...	0	9	14	10	33
Milcombe	...	...	2	10	1	28	41

				1	2	3	4	Total
Milton	...	...	...	0	6	5	26	37
Mollington		...	...	5	19	27	2	53
Newington, North		...		9	3	8	37	57
Newington, South		...		1	11	15	5	32
Shenington		...	...	13	13	16	8	50
Shutford	...	...	...	1	3	17	40	61
Sibford Ferris		...	...	9	8	24	1	42
Sibford Gower		...	...	22	16	18	1	57
Swalcliffe	...	...	...	15	10	14	22	61
Tadmarton		...	...	19	5	10	29	63
Wardington		...	...	28	20	39	58	145
Wiggington		...	...	17	8	18	1	44
Wroxton	...	...	...	14	34	43	10	101
Balscote	...	...	...	5	3	8	18	34
Clifton	...	...	...	1	4	12	19	36
Hempton	...	...	...	3	2	12	19	36
				<hr/> 609	<hr/> 668	<hr/> 922	<hr/> 827	<hr/> 3026
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat. Slaughtering for the district is carried out at the centralized slaughter-house of the Ministry of Food, Swan Close Road, Banbury and is inspected by Mr. F. Appleyard, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Health gives the details required for 1952.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	2652	552	2367	9566	2364
Number Inspected	2652	552	2367	9566	2364
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	13	5	64	67	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	857	236	27	1989	301
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	33.4	43.7	3.8	21.5	13.8
<i>Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	12	7	2	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	214	105	1	—	69
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	8.5	20.3	.1	—	3.0

Food Poisoning. Three cases were notified in a family at Cropredy No cause could be traced but it was suggested that the outbreak was due to boiled sweets bought at Banbury Fair.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Scarlet Fever	20	9	0
Whooping Cough	4	0	0
Measles	45	0	0
Pneumonia	9	0	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	1	1	0
Erysipelas	3	0	0
Food Poisoning	3	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 20 cases occurred of which 9 were removed to the Pines Isolation Hospital, Banbury. The cases were distributed as follows.

Bloxham 12. Duns Tew 2. Bodicote 1. Cropredy 1. North Newington 1. Wroxton 1. Drayton 1. Lower Wardington 1.

14 cases occurred in school children, 2 in children under school age and 4 in adults. An outbreak occurred at Bloxham where there were 12 cases. Practically all of them occurred in the village school. The children in school were swabbed and two carriers were found who had heavy growths of Haemolytic Streptococci. These were excluded from school until free of infection.

Poliomyelitis. One case occurred in an adult at Tadmorton with paralysis.

Measles. 45 cases occurred in the early part of the year, although 1952 was not an epidemic year.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox: Tadmorton 14.

Mumps: Cropredy 2. Hornton 7.

German Measles: Shenington 2.

Ringworm: Shennington 1.

School Closures. Hanwell: Mumps.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
65—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	1

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES				
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ...	57	10	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies ...	8	—	—	—
3. Other Premises ...	15	—	—	—
	—	—		
Total ...	80	10		

<i>Defects found</i>				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient	...	...	...	0	0
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes			...		
No. of outworkers	...		2		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

Bodicote House,
Banbury.

January 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the General Purposes Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year ending 31st December, 1952.

During the past twelve months considerable progress has been made in the provision of new Council houses and the Council are to be congratulated on this achievement. The year closed with 108 houses in course of erection and a tender for a further 20 houses approved by the Ministry. This compares very favourably with the situation at the end of 1951 when 10 houses were in course of erection and tenders for 12 had received approval.

Unfortunately, similar progress is not reflected in the maintenance of privately owned properties, i.e., properties which for the most part are covered by the Rent Restriction Acts. The Department is faced with the problem of encouraging owners to maintain houses in a reasonable state of repair entailing expenditure on which the owner is unlikely to see any immediate return.

A situation has arisen in which the Local Authority are providing new units of accommodation for inadequately housed families while existing premises are rapidly deteriorating.

Finally, I wish to thank the members of my Staff for their help in dealing with the many problems which arose during the course of the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. THOMPSON.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BANBURY RURAL AREA

Water. The responsibility of providing a wholesome supply of water to the Rural Area is shared by the District Council and the Banbury Borough Council.

The five Southern parishes of the District are supplied from a pumping station at Dane Hill, which serves Clifton, Deddington, Duns Tew and Hempton. This supply is of excellent quality and is adequate for present needs but will need augmenting should further development take place in the area.

As the year closes the Council have been considering the proposals of the Oxford City Council to afford a supply to these parishes as part of the North Oxfordshire Water Scheme.

The other 32 parishes are within the area of supply of the Borough Council and piped supplies are available in Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Hornton, Milton, Shenington, The Sibfords, Wardington and Wiggington. The remaining villages are depending on supplies from private estates or from individual wells and springs.

A Public Local Inquiry into the Borough Council's comprehensive Water Scheme for 26 parishes not adequately supplied was held on the 14th October, 1952, and the Minister's decision is still awaited.

Sampling. Bacteriological Analysis. All water sources to which the public have access are sampled regularly and private samples taken upon request. The information obtained by this routine sampling was found to be of great assistance when giving evidence at the recent Public Local Inquiry.

All unsatisfactory supplies are kept under observation.

Chemical Analysis. One sample was submitted from a new borehole at The Bourne, Hook Norton. This was found to be satisfactory although the Analyst commented on the amount of iron present.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

As stated in last year's Report the facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewerage throughout the area are generally unsatisfactory. Existing systems to the larger villages are inadequate to deal with the daily flow which increases as the building sites in the villages are developed.

The majority of the houses in the district, which includes many Council properties, depend on the insanitary bucket for the disposal of faecal matter. Inadequate garden space often precludes hygienic and inoffensive disposal. In a similar way waste water must be disposed of on garden land adjacent to houses with considerable annoyance and discomfort to neighbours.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have approved schemes for the villages of Bloxham and Milcombe and a further scheme for Horley is under consideration at the present moment.

During the year schemes for The Sibfords and Cropredy were completed and the details of schemes to serve Hornton and Clifton are in course of preparation.

Rivers and Streams. Routine observations and inspections are made to prevent pollution of water courses and close liaison is maintained between the Department and the Thames Conservancy Board.

Cesspits and Septic Tanks. The emptying of cesspits and septic tanks is undertaken by a Specialist Firm who operate throughout the area. An increasing number of private owners are taking advantage of this service.

SANITARY INSPECTION

Routine inspections of the District are carried out from time to time; complaints are investigated and information and advice tendered when requested.

General Sanitation—Inspections and Visits

Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	87
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	171
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tents, vans and sheds			...	...	...	20
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Refuse collection and disposal				...	...	27
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Licensed Premises		...	...	...	...	8
Petroleum storage		...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	64

Inspections under the Principal Acts

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	173
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	269
Food and Drugs Act, Shops Act			...	...	69
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	10

HOUSING

New buildings. Although only 4 houses were completed during the year the Council successfully put to tender no less than 122 houses and to a considerable extent anticipated the New Parliament's housing drive.

Private enterprise also completed 4 units of accommodation.

Existing buildings. Some progress has been made during the year with repair and maintenance of village property. Owners have generally proved co-operative to requests made by the Department and it has not been necessary to employ formal action except in a few isolated cases.

Tents, vans and sheds. A number of persons applied to the Department for licences to occupy private sites and with one exception the sites were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This service, operated by the Department with one petrol driven low loading vehicle, provides a fortnightly collection of household refuse to each village in the Rural Area.

The loss during the year of two tips previously in use has resulted in increased mileage and longer hauls for the vehicle. The two tips are being replaced as quickly as possible but in the case of Bloxham the acquisition of additional land has already been in hand for 12 months. Approximately 2700 tons of refuse were disposed of during the year.

The system of tipping is by a 'controlled' method and the use of part time employees to maintain the tips has proved satisfactory.

GENERAL SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

These are, in order of importance, considered to be:

- (i) A piped water supply to all parishes.
- (ii) A sewerage system in all parishes.
- (iii) An improved Refuse Collection service.
- (iv) A progressive policy for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and the improvement of the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the District.
- (v) A site for caravans owned either privately or by the Local Authority.

FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

Routine visits and inspections are made to all premises where food is prepared, handled or stored. Throughout the District, and particularly in the larger villages where water and drainage facilities are provided, conditions of premises are satisfactory.

Six applications were made by shop-keepers for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. The following table gives details of food inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption:

Carcase meat	...	...	...	...	923 lbs.
Assorted canned foods	...	...	...	...	201 lbs.

A large proportion of carcase meat was voluntarily surrendered during the latter part of July and coincided with a period of hot weather when storage facilities at slaughter-houses and butchers' premises proved inadequate to the task.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Visits are made in all cases of Notifiable Disease. House reports are sent to the Medical Officer of Health as required and arrangements made to remove patients to Isolation Hospital as occasion demands.

Terminal disinfection is carried out to premises and household effects are likewise treated by arrangement with the local Hospital Authority.

DIS-INFESTATION

There were no premises inspected during the year which were found to be vermin infested.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES

Ten visits were made to premises within the above category during the year. The provisions relating to health of the occupants were found to be satisfactory.

Out-Workers. It would appear that the partial completion of goods in the homes of out-workers is mostly restricted to tailoring.

The cause of the reduction in the numbers of the out-workers may be due to the improved public transport services and to the fact that people prefer the companionship of the factory.

RODENT CONTROL

This work necessitates the constant inspection and treatment of all domestic properties within the Area and is carried out by the Council's Rodent Operative. It would appear that no large infestations occur within the District at the present time.

The sewage works, sewers and refuse tips receive routine treatment and the methods employed are in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Number of inspections including private premises, sewage							
works and tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	2193
Number of treatments, including as above	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	87876
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	15505
Mean Population, 1952 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	16010
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...	...	...	3978
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£62676
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£238

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), two gas works, an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills. The number of farms, factories, etc., in the district is as follows:

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Glove Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other small factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mansions	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4103
Houses with shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

BIRTH RATE

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births	...	...	272	129	143
Legitimate	...	...	257	123	134
Illegitimate		...	15	6	9
Birth Rate per 1000	...	...	...	16.9	
England and Wales	...	...	...	15.3	
Still Births—Rate per 1000	...	...	...	12	

DEATH RATE

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	...	...	159	79	80
Death Rate per 1000	...	...	...	9.9	
Corrected Death Rate		...	...	8.5	
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.3	

Causes of Death:

Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1
Other Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	29
Diabetes	...	...	...	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System			...	22
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	11
Hyperplasia with Heart Disease			...	2
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	38
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	3
Other Accidents	...	...	...	4
Suicide	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	159
				—

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	5
Total Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	29
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	27
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	66
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	27.6

Causes of Death:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Atresia of Bile Ducts	...	...	...	...	1
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Capillary Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	17
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	7
Faeces	...	...	...	14
Other Examinations	...	...	...	29

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seems to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. Recently the mains have been improved; the quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern. Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. This village has a piped supply. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert and is of excellent quality. The mains are small and the houses at the higher levels are short at certain times of the day. A small system supplying Brook End is contaminated. Owing to the

increased number of Council houses it is essential that something should be done, as the present mains are small. A scheme is being submitted to the Ministry.

Charlbury. About 80 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fawler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry season these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

Chastleton. The North Cotswold Rural District Council have extended their mains to supply houses at Bush End and when their high level main is completed they will be able to supply the village of Chastleton as well.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses; three or four houses on Chilson Hill are without water every summer.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

There was an acute shortage in the autumn of 1952. The opinion of a geologist was obtained and a borehole is proposed off Bessborough Lane.

Combe. Supplied by the Fawler Scheme.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. This parish is poorly supplied. At *Neat Enstone* there is a private main system supplying several houses and a bore serves the new Council Houses. Other houses in the village have private wells. There is also a public stand-pipe and a small spring supply to the village.

At *Church Enstone* there are private wells and one public standpipe. This stand-pipe was fixed two or three years ago and is fed from a private system. A bore was sunk late in 1950 and although it yielded sufficient to supply Neat Enstone and Church Enstone the margin was not sufficient to ensure a satisfactory supply in dry periods.

A further pumping test made in the autumn of 1952 indicated that there would be enough water to supply Church Enstone and Neat Enstone. A scheme is being prepared.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Gaginwell. The huts are supplied from the R.A.F. main.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and in dry weather the consumption is over 50,000 gallons per day. The normal consumption is 35,000 gallons. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 120 houses in Charlbury have been added.

Finstock. Fawler Scheme.

Fifield. Piped supply which is sufficient.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. This village has a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council.

Idbury. Arrangements are being made with the North Cotswold R.D.C. to supply this village from Westcot. Approval of the Ministry has been obtained

Kiddington. There is a private supply which is at present not altogether satisfactory.

Kingham. Public supply from a deep bore recently completed.

Leafield. This parish has a good piped supply from spring near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

Over Norton. Of recent years this village has been supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main has recently been laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have recently been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. There is a pipe supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore is being sunk to the north of the village. The result of the pumping test and the analysis is awaited.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a main supply from a bore has been approved by the Ministry.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private sources.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple Barton and Westcote Barton. Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is softened by a 'Permutit' plant. The supply is satisfactory in quality and there has been no shortage. The hamlet of Steeple Barton had a private piped supply.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper main supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. A bore has been sunk recently and it is hoped that this will provide a supply for the village. The Ministry Inquiry is being held shortly.

Wootton. The water supply problem in this village is most urgent. A scheme for supplying the village from the Oxford City mains has been approved by the Ministry. Work will shortly be commenced.

Worton. The houses in the village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a main supply would be desirable.

WATER SUPPLY—GENERAL

No. of premises supplied by wells	(a) External	...	...	720
	(b) Piped to Internal			190
Piped supplies				
External Taps	...	...	...	1100
Local Authority Mains	...	...	...	1750
Private Mains	...	...	...	420
No proper supply	...	...	...	40

It has been suggested that the following villages should be supplied from the City of Oxford scheme:

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Charlbury, Chilson, Chadlington, Churchill, Chastleton, Enstone, Great Tew, Heythrop, Kiddington, Kingham, Lyneham, Little Tew, Milton, Over Norton, Rollright, Rousham, Salford, Sandford St. Martin, Shipton, Swerford, Spelsbury, Tackley, Wootton.

Water Examinations. 67 specimens have been examined bacteriologically during 1952 and classified as follows:

	<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class 1	... 15	3	18
Class 2	... 4	5	9
Class 3	... 6	5	11
Class 4	... 14	15	29
	—	—	—
Total ...	39	28	67

Drainage and Sewerage. The following villages are wholly sewered and are equipped with sewage disposal works:—

Charlbury, Fifield, Milton-under-Wychwood, Shipton-under-Wychwood.

Parts of the following parishes are sewered with a small sewage disposal works in each case:—

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Chadlington, Chilson, Combe, Idbury, Salford, Churchill and Kingham.

A private sewage scheme has been carried out in the village of Glympton. Work is at present being carried out in connection with the sewage scheme for Hensington Without, which forms part of the Borough of Woodstock scheme.

A scheme is being carried out for Steeple Barton; schemes are in course of preparation in the cases of Chadlington, Churchill, Ascot-under Wychwood, Finstock, Leafield, Combe and Stonesfield.

New sewage schemes are required at Tackley, Enstone, Rollright, Great and Little Tew, Spelsbury, Wootton. A scheme has been approved for Over Norton.

Schemes are in course of preparation for Chadlington and Churchill.

No. of Houses connected to Sewers	...	...	741
to Septic Tanks	...	...	582
to Soakaways	...	...	1805
to Drains	...	...	783

The following shows the type of closet accommodation:

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	941
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	2371
Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	164
Vault Closets	...	...	...	...	430
No separate Closets	...	...	...	...	5

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Houses. 86 Council Houses were completed in 1952 and 9 by private enterprise.

Unfit Houses. A complete housing survey of the district of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. P. Bendle, and completed in 1947. The following is his report.

The survey was commenced in August 1945 on instructions from the Ministry of Health, and all the houses have been graded.

The categories suggested were:

1. Satisfactory in all respects.
2. Minor defects.
3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
4. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

This survey revealed that there are 3911 houses in the district classified as follows:

Class 1	...	...	762	19.5%
Class 2	...	...	1467	37.5%
Classes 3 and 4	...	...	1282	32.7%
Class 5	...	...	400	10.2%
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	3911	99.9%
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Full details as to the numbers in each parish were given in the Annual Report for 1947.

4 Houses were dealt with under Housing Act 1936, Section 11, during the year.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat Inspection is carried out at the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse at Chipping Norton by Mr. R. V. Joshua, Additional Sanitary Inspector in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of Chipping Norton. Details are given in the Chipping Norton Borough report.

Food Poisoning. One case occurred during the year.

Food and Drugs Act 1938, Sec. 15. Bye-laws have been adopted by the Council and periodic inspections are made by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1952

	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	46	0	0
Measles	92	0	0
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	1	0	5
Food Poisoning	1	0	0

Scarlet Fever. Only one case occurred during the year—a boy, age 5 at Hensington Without who was isolated at home.

Measles. 92 cases occurred during the year. No complications were reported.

Whooping Cough. 46 cases occurred during the year.

Food Poisoning. One case was reported in a young man, age 17—due to Salmonella Typhimurium. The source of infection was not definitely ascertained.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 36. Mumps 14. German Measles 1. Ringworm 11. Impetigo 1.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15—25	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
25—35	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	7	3	3	3	3	2	0	1

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1. *Inspections*

1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	8	13	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	30	43	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	8	19	0	0
Total	46	75		

2. *Defects Found*

Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding .	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	1	—	—
No of outworkers	164		

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Little Faringdon
Asthall	Eynsham	Minster Lovell
Aston Bampton	Filkins	North Leigh
Bampton	Freeland	Northmoor
Black Bourton	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Bladon	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Brize Norton	Hailey	Shilton
Broadwell	Handborough	South Leigh
Broughton Poggs	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Burford	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Cassington	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Clanfield	Kencott	Taynton
Crawley	Langford	Upton and Signet
Curbridge	Lew	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	84938
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	21230
Mean Population, 1952 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	23680
Number of Inhabited Houses			...	...	...	...	6155
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£97772
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£393

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is almost entirely agricultural—there are 350 farms and it is estimated that 90 per cent of the total area is agricultural. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey. There is a motor engineering works at Curbridge; there are also laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford and an agricultural engineering works at Clanfield.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	...	...	...	228	225	453
Legitimate	...	...	...	208	208	416
Illegitimate	...	...	...	20	17	37
Birth Rate per 1000	...	...	...		19.2	
Corrected Birth Rate	...	...	...		22.5	
England and Wales	...	...	...		15.3	
Still births — 29 per 1000						

DEATH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	108	100	208
Death Rate per 1000 ... ..	...	8.8	
Corrected Death Rate ... ..	...	9.5	
England and Wales ... ..	...	11.3	

Causes of Death:

Tuberculosis Respiratory	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Other Infective Diseases	...	...	...	1
Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	29
Leukaemia	...	...	...	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	36
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	33
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	3
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	33
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	6
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	7
Other Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	3
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	4
Nephritis	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Prostate	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	16
Motor Accidents	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents	...	...	...	4
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	208

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	11
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	9
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	...	...	...	24.3
Legitimate	...	...	...	26.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	27.6

Causes of Death:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atalectasis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	116
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	16
Faeces	...	...	...	...	40
Positive for Shigella Sonnei	...	...	...	...	5

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Crawley	Minster Lovell
Asthalleigh	Curbridge	North Leigh
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Handborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Lew	

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. *Asthalleigh*, a part of Asthall has a supply.

The remainder of the parish is supplied by wells. A public supply is required.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch main from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Supplied by wells, which are shallow and liable to pollution. In the summer owing to shortage water has had to be carted. A public supply is urgently required.

Broughton Poggs. Adjacent to and now part of Filkins. The wells show pollution and a public supply is required.

Burford. Has a piped supply from a spring near Taynton, from which water is pumped to a reservoir of 120,000 gallons capacity. There has been shortage in the summer when there are large numbers of visitors. It is possible, that if the supply has to be increased, the question of a supply from the Witney Waterworks may have to be considered.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Clanfield. Supplied by wells in gravel, which are liable to pollution. The Council houses are supplied by a bore.

Ducklington. There is now a supply from Witney for domestic purposes only.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. The present supply is from a borehole which supplies a few houses and six stand-pipes in the village. The need for water is urgent as a sewage plant has been installed and there are a large number of houses awaiting conversion to water carriage system.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are several stand-pipes in the village.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by wells.

Hardwick with Yelford. The existing wells are liable to pollution from cesspools and farm premises.

Holwell. There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. Wells liable to pollution. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Many of the wells are grossly polluted. There has been shortage and water has had to be carted. There is an urgent need for a public supply.

Langford. There is a private supply from an artesian well which has been short at times. A public supply is urgently needed.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

Northmoor. Shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution from cesspools and from premises.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Standlake. Supplied by shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution.

Stanton Harcourt. A scheme has been approved and a contract placed for a piped supply from the Air Ministry.

Swinbrook with Widford. Supplied from a private spring. There is shortage in the summer.

Taynton. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry for a supply for the village from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village.

Upton and Signet. Supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies and the rest of the village is supplied by wells.

A scheme for supplying the part of the district outside the present area of supply of the Witney scheme is at present receiving the consideration of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The parishes of Langford, Broadwell, Kencot, Filkins and Broughton Poggs are regarded as specially urgent.

Of 5550 inhabited houses in the district it is estimated that 3000 are connected to the mains, i.e. roughly 60 per cent.

Water Analysis. 29 specimens were examined bacteriologically during the year with the results as follows:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	...	...	...	2	11
Class 2	...	...	...	—	4
Class 3	...	...	...	1	5
Class 4	...	...	...	1	15

Drainage and Sewerage. There is a system of public sewers with sewage disposal works at Eynsham, Burford and Little Faringdon. The sewage plant at Broadwell Aerodrome has been taken over by the Council. Small sewage disposal plants have been installed in connection with new council housing estates at Standlake, Northmoor, Cote, Aston and Bampton.

Sewage Disposal. A scheme for providing adequate sewage disposal for the whole district has been prepared. Sewage disposal works are proposed to be established as follows:—

1. Alvescott, Black Bourton, Carterton and Shilton.
2. Brize Norton.
3. Bampton, Aston and Cote.
4. Bladon.
5. Handborough.
6. Crawley and Hailey.
7. Ramsden.
8. North Leigh.
9. New Yatt.
10. Filkins, Broughton Poggs, Langford, Broadwell and Kencott.
11. Clanfield.
12. Northmoor.
13. Standlake.
14. Stanton Harcourt.
15. Ducklington.
16. Eynsham.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Unfit Houses. A housing survey of all houses in the district with a rateable value of under £20 is being made. Of 4748 houses, 4548 have been inspected and classified as follows:

Class 1	...	...	...	...	1283
Class 2	...	...	...	...	547
Class 3	...	...	...	...	2320
Class 4	...	...	...	...	395

There are still 199 houses to be completed.

Council Houses. 85 Council Houses have been completed in 1952 and 12 built by private enterprise.

There are 5 hutted camps in the district. 1 (Fox Site) at Stanton Harcourt, 2 at Shilton, 1 at North Leigh and 1 at Freeland. As the housing conditions are unsatisfactory, the Ministry has been approached with a view to rehousing the inhabitants in permanent houses.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. This is carried out by Mr. W. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, Witney Urban District at the central slaughter-house at Witney.

Food Poisoning. No cases were reported in 1952.

Food and Drugs Act 1938 Sec. 15.

Bye-laws under this section have been adopted by the Council and periodical inspections are carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that they are complied with.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

				No. of Cases Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	28	17	0
Measles	...	...	...	41	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	56	0	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	8	0	10
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 28 cases occurred in 1952; of these 17 were removed to Abingdon Isolation Hospital and 11 isolated at home. 25 occurred in school children and 3 in children under school age. 14 cases occurred in Bampton; the remainder were distributed as follows:

Carterton 1; Langford 1; Aston 1; Clanfield 2; Grafton 1; Little Faringdon 1; Filkins 2; Henley 2; Shilton 2; Kelmscott 1.

The largest outbreak occurred at Bampton where 14 cases occurred in the Infant Department of the school there. The children were swabbed and one carrier of Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A) was found; as cases continued to occur the department was closed for a time.

The children at Clanfield were also swabbed and one carrier was found there.

Poliomyelitis. One paralytic case occurred in an adult male.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 21; Mumps 2; German Measles 24.

School Closures: Kelmscott: Scarlet Fever.

Bampton (Infant Department): Scarlet Fever.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	12	10	0	2	1	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1. *Inspections*

1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	25	29	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	64	62	0	0

3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7

applies ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	0
				—	—	—	—
			Total	89	91	2	0

2. Defects

				<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness			—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding			—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature			—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation			—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors			—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences			—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	...	...	... 1	1	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	... 1	1	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	... —	—	—
Other offences against the Act	...	...	...	... 2	2	—
No. of outworkers	...	...	...	... 45		

